THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1862. NO. 18.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers, and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

From the North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN THIS STATE.

A vast majority of the people of this State were Unionists in 1860. They were opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and to the war which they knew would result from it, until every measure of conciliation and compromise had been tried and failed. They did not regard the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency as justifying a resort to secession, though they profoundly deprecated his election, and feared that serious consequences would flow from it.—But they were Unionists *according to the Constitution*. While they deprecated the precipitate action of the States south of us, and deplored the results which that action might produce, they nevertheless regarded the old government as founded upon public opinion, and not upon force as between sovereign States; and though they differed in opinion as to the right of secession, they were determined that after States had acted in their sovereign capacity, and had separated themselves from the old government, they would not stand by and see the sword drawn and used against them by that government. They regarded coercion as a violation of the Constitution and as the parent of despotism. While they admitted the right of the old government to suppress rebellion or nullification, in a State which remained in the Union, they could not, in any event, concede the Constitutional right to the common government, the creature and agent of the States, to make war upon the sovereigns which had formed it, after they had solemnly, by the voice of their people in Convention assembled, announced their separation from it. Consequently, as soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, calling for troops to be used against the States south of us, the people of this State, with those of the other border States, promptly and indignantly refused the call, and commenced the necessary steps to connect their fortunes with the Confederate States. They had been true to the Confederate States. They had been true to the Union as long as the Constitution was observed, and that, too, against their own sympathies, which were largely with their erring Southern brethren; but when the sword was drawn by the short-sighted and bloody-minded tyrant who rules at Washington, they felt they had no alternative but to turn upon and resist him to the last extremity, or become, in his hands, the executioners of their own brethren. As we have stated, they did not hesitate an instant; and in this they were perfectly consistent, for they had proclaimed in all their newspapers and on every stump, that while they were devoted to the Union, and would exhaust all honorable means to preserve it, they would never consent that the sword should be drawn against their sister States of the South or themselves.

Those in our State who had been Union men up to this period, constituted two-thirds of our voting and fighting population. Instantly, to all human appearances, the violent and early secessionists and themselves became a unit. Both governments were in the hands of the early secessionists; and the old Union men, forgetting all past differences, rallied around them like a band of brothers. All they asked was to be allowed to fight and pay for their country, and to be regarded as the equals, socially and politically of those who were controlling public affairs. But what was the sequel?—how were these unselfish and devoted patriots treated by those in power?—As a general rule, they were proscribed from all prominent positions both in the military and civil service. Incompetent men—blustering party hacks—favorites in certain circles, family favorites, and blatant secessionists without merit, and in many instances, without character, were appointed to office over our best men, merely on account of their political opinions. The ten State regiments were officered, to a considerable extent, in this way. The worst offenses were neglected, and as that our Constitutions, both State and the result, the enemy gradually encroached upon us, until at length he obtained possession of our seaboard. Our brave troops had officers placed over them in Raleigh, many of whom were whimsical, capricious, and insulting in their character and manners; and one of these officers even went so far as to attempt to dictate, in writing, to the regiments encamped near this place, the officers whom they should choose to command them. The militia of the State were mismanaged and vexed by inconsiderate orders, and by counter orders. One of these orders was calculated to carry the non-slaveholders against the slaveholders, and another, to degrade our volunteers, and consequently arrest volunteering, by causing them to be stripped and examined before they were received. The public money was improvidently expended. Unaccountable and inexcusable delays took place in manufacturing munitions of war. While thousands were lavished in various quarters, the Governor hesitated about giving forty cents per pound for an indispensible article, salt-petre, until it rose to double that price, when of course he was compelled to purchase it. Pet regiments were well armed, while other regiments, whose officers did not agree in their political opinions with those in power, were put off with muskets that were almost useless; and one of these regiments, the 31st, was required to meet the enemy on Roanoke Island with muskets of this character. Appointments of officers made by one administration—that of Gov. Ellis—were revoked by the administration that succeeded it, no doubt on the ground that the appointees had been Union men; and even ministers of the Holy Gospel were appointed to Chaplaincies in the army on party grounds—one of these appointees, at least, not having been commissioned by his Church to administer the sacraments. The Constitution and the law were disregarded in numerous instances, and various attempts were made to render the civil subordinate to the military power. Foreigners and refugees—some of whom had run the blockade—were placed in office over natives and persons of known loyalty; and more than one of the newspaper organs of the faction which thus misgoverned the State, was controlled by foreigners of low character, who had but little sympathy with, or interest in the Southern cause. The test for office was as follows: Are you a secessionist? Yes. Are you an original secessionist? Yes. Are *you* an original secessionist? No; but I believe secession was right, and I regard the old Union men as untrustworthy. "Very well," was the answer, "you can have the office."

The old Union men bore this misgovernment, and this treatment of themselves for months, with patience and fortitude, and almost with meekness. No call upon their treasure or their blood was ever dishonored. They constituted two-thirds of the army; and, in every town and neighborhood, it was apparent to every one that they contributed more liberally of their private means to sustain the war than their opponents. At length, however, forbearance ceased to be a virtue. They remonstrated with their opponents. They reminded them that they were their equals, and they pointed to what they had done and were doing in the war, as proof of their fidelity to their country. They told their opponents that it was not office they desired, but the simple admission of the fact that they were loyal Southern men; and that if the policy of proscription was continued, they would appeal to the people against it. They were answered by threats of test oaths and gag laws, and by efforts to prove that they, the old Union men, were sympatizers with Lincoln, and were secretly plotting to re-construct the Union. One of the organs of this faction—the Raleigh Register—on the eve of the election, charged that the object of the Conservatives or old Union men of this State, was to deliver the South into the hands of Lincoln. This paper, in its issue of the 2d August, said:

"Voters of North Carolina! do you doubt now the end and aim of Conservatism? Do you doubt that the Conservatives of the Department of North Carolina, [Stanly's Department,] and the Conservatives of the rest of the State are united by the common tie of re-construction? Will you not see the gulf that is yawning at your feet, and crush out a party that would force you into a union with those who are waging against you the most brutal war that the malice of the devil ever instigated?"

This was no mere electioneering appeal. It was the deliberate sentiment of the writer, and this charge against the Conservatives constituted one of the tests in the election.

The people have been appealed to; they have responded at the ballot box, and what is that response? They have declared in their judgment, that to conserve means to reform and preserve the government, and not, as charged, to destroy it or to deliver it into the hands of Lincoln; that those who wish to do this are the best friends of the government; that the conservatives are as true to the South as any among us; that the proscription against them shall cease; that favoritism and partyism in the government shall give place to patriotism; that the government shall be reformed, and shall be conducted for the good of the people, and not for the benefit of office-holders; that the Constitutions, both State and Confederate, shall be respected and observed under all circumstances; that the military shall never be allowed to override the civil power; that promotion in the army shall not depend on family or party claims, but on seniority and merit; that those in office shall be industrious, attentive to their duties, and civil and respectful to the people, who are their masters; and that the war shall be waged with renewed vigor, and waged until the separation of the Southern from the Northern States shall be complete and final. These were the principles involved in the contest, and this is the judgment of the people. From this judgment there is no appeal. Those who question it are factionists, and those who denounce it and attempt to thwart its operations, are enemies to the State, to the South, and to the public repose and safety.

Such is the meaning and the moral of the most signal political victory ever achieved in this State. It was achieved mainly by the people. The politicians had but little to do with it. It was a spontaneous uprising against injustice and in favor of reform. It has occurred, too, in the midst of a great war, which is absorbing public attention and making large demands on our public resources; and it has occurred most opportunely, for since the dissolution of the Union, no inconsiderable number among us have been inclined to doubt the capacity of our people for self-government, and have been calling for a strong government to protect property and persons. THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERN was inscribed on all the banners of the Conservative masses in every portion of the State; and most signally and nobly have the people themselves asserted and vindicated this right. It was charged by our opponents that we were dividing and distracting the people in the midst of war. This charge, like other, is shown to be unfounded. Instead of dividing, the Conservatives have united the people; and in proof of this we point to the immense majority for Colonel Vance, and to the fact that the Legislature is conservative by two to one. Many of the honest early secessionists united with the Conservatives in this movement, which has delivered the State from misrule and partyism, and made our people as much a unit as they were when the war commenced.

It remains for us only to add, that as the judgment of the people is that the Conservatives shall be clothed with power, and as they will be responsible for the manner in which this power is exercised, it will be their right and their duty to select their own agents in the administration of public affairs. We believe they will select the best and truest men, without regard to party; but our opponents have been so selfish and proscriptive that many elections and appointments must be made, before the Conservatives are placed on an equal footing with them; and besides, those in office who have abused their trusts, or shown themselves incompetent, or who have either joined in or encouraged the cry that the Conservatives are traitors to their section, if they do not consult their own self-respect and voluntarily retire, must expect to be consigned to private life.

From the N. C. Standard.

COL. VANCE, THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Col. Z. B. Vance, the Governor elect of this State, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and took lodgings at the Yarborough House. At night a large number of citizens, spontaneously assembled, waited on him, and called for a speech. Though fatigued by travel, and not in as robust health as usual, owing to the hardships of camp service, he nevertheless responded in his best manner, and for some twenty minutes entertained his audience with remarks which elicited the most enthusiastic approval and applause.

He thanked his fellow-citizens for the compliment implied in their call upon him. We had just passed through a somewhat excited election. The people had taken their own affairs into their own hands, and had given a majority for the Conservative cause and for him, which for magnitude was like the deluge when compared with all subsequent risings and overflowings of the waters. There had been a feeble attempt to create and array parties in the midst of war, but the people would have none of it, and had so declared by their votes. The street corner politicians, and the politicians who had mounted stumps and pine logs and harangued the people and urged them to go with them, had been quietly and firmly told that they would do no such thing—that they were determined to do their own voting even in war times like the present; and, by their verdict at the ballot box, they had acted for themselves, not for party, and had told these politicians to take their seats for a while, at least, at the lower end of the table.

Many hard, and some unjust things had been said of him during the campaign. It had been said that he was not in the fight at Newbern or Malvern Hill. He had been of the opinion that he was in those fights; but he confessed that, in this respect, he was very much in the frame of mind of one of Mr. McDuffie's clients who had been arraigned on a capital charge. That great advocate made a speech in defence of his client which drew tears from the Court, the Jury, the audience, the women, children and all; and the result was he was acquitted. After he had paid Mr. McDuffie his fee, which was a good one, of course, the latter said to him, calling him by his name—"You are certainly guilty of that crime." "Not a bit of it," responded his client.—"I thought I was guilty before you made that speech, but I am certain now that I am not." I thought, said Col. Vance, that I was in both of those fights; but after the efforts made to prove that I was not, I am willing to admit that I was not there—though, said he, I do retain an indistinct recollection of the bullets that whistled around my ears. There was one thing, however, which he felt sure his opponents would admit, and that was, that he was in the race for Governor. The illustration, and the good-humored manner in which he referred to this charge, produced roars of laughter.

But seriously, said Col. Vance, we must forget, if possible, the character of the late political campaign, and the unfounded charges with which his friends and himself had been assailed. He wanted the people to feel, as he felt, that the first, the great, the absorbing purpose now should be to beat back our invaders and establish the independence of this glorious Confederation of States. He desired to forget even that it had been charged that he and those with whom he acted, were for a return to the old Union. Such a charge struck [illegible] rage. Was it for this that North Carolina solemnly dissolved her connection with that government? Was it for this that she had organized nearly sixty regiments, and had poured out her treasure and the blood of her sons like water, on every battle-field, from that of great Bethel to the crowning victories below Richmond? Was it for this that our people were submitting cheerfully to all kinds of privations at home, while our brave boys were daring disease, and wounds, and captivity, and death in the face of the enemy? Was it for this that our women and children had contributed of their household goods—the work of their delicate fingers—uncounted stores of provisions for our troops, encouraging those who were already in the field, and bidding others go to their aid?—Was it for this that many of these women and children, on hundreds and hundreds of farms, were toiling day by day in the burning sun, with bare feet, following the plough, handling the hoe and the axe, that they might produce and gather the harvests for sustenance while their husbands, and fathers, and sons, and brothers were engaged in the fight? No, said he, gentlemen, our people are properly and terribly in earnest. Their eyes are fixed on the goal of independence, and they will reach it, happen what may; and I want you, and I want *all* the people of the State, to aid me with *all* their energies, *all* their means, and *all* their confidence in this mighty struggle, until the Confederate States shall stand proudly among the nations free and independent. He would not characterize the charge made against his friends and himself of being re-constructionists. The people, at the polls, had done that. The people had been a unit from the first in their resistance to the Northern government, and in their determination to establish their independence. They were a unit now. He forgave those who had thus assailed him, as he hoped his friends would; and he would forget it, if he could. He hoped God would forgive them for such a charge, brought on such insufficient grounds, against their own fellow citizens for party purposes. For his part he was determined to know no party during this war. He should think only of the best means to establish our independence, and in this great work he asked and expected the co-operation and support of all.

Col. Vance then referred to the number of troops furnished for the war by North Carolina, and the manner in which those troops had conducted themselves in the service. He knew that our people were as determined as they were modest in their character, and always in earnest in what they undertook; but he was not prepared for that brilliant *dash* in their nature which they had exhibited on the battle-field. He had looked for steady, unyielding courage; but they had shown themselves among the foremost, if not the very foremost in the use of the bayonet. A Yankee prisoner, who was evidently a close observer, had said to one of our soldiers, "You North Carolinians have less sense and less powder than any soldiers I ever saw." "Why do you say that?" responded the soldier. "Because," said the Yankee, "whenever we saw a North Carolina regiment in the late battles, they were double-quicking towards us; and pretty soon some little fellow in gray uniform would step out in front of them any say, "*fix bayonets*," and then he would say, "*charge bayonets*," and they would come right at us in a quick run." "I really believe," said he, "that your soldiers don't get their full powder ration, for they never shoot more than once before we hear that everlasting order, "*fix bayonets*." He thought our soldiers had a special fancy for empty muskets. This, said Col. Vance, was the highest compliment which could have been paid to our troops. He also referred to the exalted character which our State maintained for her integrity and honesty among her sisters, as was evidenced not only by the scrupulous fidelity with which she had thus far observed all her obligations to the common government, but by the high price which her bonds commanded in the Richmond market. It was the duty, as it should be the pride of our people to maintain this character under all circumstances.

Again thanking the assemblage for the honor done him by calling upon him, he bade them good-night, and retired to his room. His remarks, as we have stated, were most enthusiastically received, and we are glad to learn that they gave satisfaction to many of those present who had voted against him.

Col. Vance left in the cars for his home, in Buncombe, on Sunday evening. We are gratified to have it in our power to inform our readers that his inauguration as Governor, on Monday the 8th day of next month, *will be public*. A large concourse will no doubt attend to witness the inauguration.—The oaths of office will be administered by Chief Justice Pearson, or by some one of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.

R. T. PARISH. [illegible]4.3m H. WADDILL.

DELUSION AND FAILURES OF THE ENEMY.

—In a late number we attempted to show what Yankee Statesmanship was worth, by referring to the failures and disappointments that have met all the schemes and baffled all the hopes of the Washington Administration. The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, and reputed to be the organ of Seward, confesses these failures and disappointments, in an article from which the following is taken:

"We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick-witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to [illegible] their ends; that they are desperate in [illegible] solve to divorce themselves from us; that they are determined to resist our efforts [illegible] them to the bitter end. We have learned that they are as wary as they are unscrupulous, that they are as quick to take advantage of our weakness, our blunders, and our indecision. We have learned that they are fully our peers in military capacity, and that, as soldiers, they make up in dash what they lack in solid hardihood. We have learned that the very despotism that exists among them gives them a compactness and unity which we do not and cannot possess.

We have learned how little active co-operation we are to expect from the 'Union element' or the extreme South. We have learned that that element, even where most prevalent is timid, doubtful, negative; that it 'needs watchers' to sit by and nurse it; that it is often treacherous and counterfeit; that in many instances it is rather a stumbling block in our way than a prop and anxiliary. We have learned that, little by little, the poison of secession has spread among the people—that little it has possessed and crazed them, until public sentiment has in many sections become almost a unit.

We have learned the folly of expecting sympathy from foreign Governments and foreign people. We have learned that we are hated most cordially where we had reason to look for moral support; that we stand to day apart and isolated, without a friend or backer in any power on earth. We have learned that we must not only fight the good fight unassisted, but under the shadow of the gloomy frowns of Europe.

We have learned that slavery, instead of being an element of weakness, is an element of strength to the rebels. We have learned that it is one of their chief props and staffs of support; that the four million of blacks held in bondage are used as effective weapons with which to fight and oppose us. We have learned that we cannot successfully fight the enemy and protect "the institution" at the same time; and that if we ever hope to succeed we must leave the latter to its fate.

We have learned that the contest between us and the Confederates is reduced to a question of pure brute force. We have learned that the arm that can strike hard-est, and the foot that can stand firmest, and the brain that can plot surest, will win the day. We have learned that it will no longer do to "play war" that it will no longer do to administer emollients; that the disease is of that virulent nature that it demands the most active remedies. We have learned that there is no middle ground—no half way house—between absolute triumph and absolute vassalage."

A Tigress.—The Warren (Pennsylvania) Mail gives an account of the sentencing of a woman named Anna J. Clements to the penitentiary for two years, on a charge of larceny. During the remarks made by the court she frequently interrupted with insolence and abusive language. When the sentance was pronounced she broke forth with a volley of imprecations and let fly four or five stones, one after another, like lightning. The judges ducked their heads, and dodged, barely escaping a hit. Then she bounded like a wild cat for the judges, and actually got partly behind the bench before she was seized and held, while she yelled and struggled with the strength of a strong man.

OUR TEETH.

They decay, hence unseemly mouths, bad breaths, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays The mouth is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meet between teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill and pick, and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush castile soap every morning; the brush and simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, saleratus and hot things, are nothing when compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mercurisation may loosen the teeth, long use may wear out, but keep them clean, and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl.

Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.

Dr. Lewis.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

RICHMOND, August 10, 1862.

Sunday in camp! One of those quiet holy, golden clasps which binds the volume of the week together. For the moment the business of war is hushed. Relieved from all unnecessary labors, the men are distributed in various ways and places. Some have gone to the city, some are lounging in their tents or under the trees, and some are attending divine worship a few rods distant. Your correspondent should be among the latter class, but he is just now in that condition when by himself, he—

"Reads sermons in stones, tales in the trees,
Songs in the running brooks, and
Good in everything."

A silence almost sanctified reigns over the scene, and it requires but little effort of mine to change these leafy temples of nature into the labyrinths of some vast cathedral, and listen to the pealing old anthem.

Probably at no period of war has the religious element in the army been more predominant than it is at present. In many instances chapiains, army missionaries, colporteurs and tracts have accomplished great benefits, but by far the most cogent influences that have operated upon and subdued the reckless spirit of the soldiery, are those which are born in the heart itself, upon the field of battle. There is something irresistible in the appeal which the Almighty makes when he strikes from your side, in the twinkling of an eye, your friend and comrade, and few natures are so utterly depraved as to entirely disregard the whisperings of the "still small voice" which make themselves so vividly heard at such a moment.—Every man unconsciously asks himself, "whose turn will come next," and when at the termination of the conflict, he finds himself exempted from the awful fiat that has brought death to his very side and all around him, his gratitude to his creator is alloyed, though it may be but dimly, with a holier emotion, which for the time renders him a wiser and better man. In this aspect the recent battles have done more to make religious converts than all the homilies and exhortations ever uttered from the pulpit. A man who has stood upon the threshold of eternity while in the din and carnage of a fight, has listened to eloquence more fiery and impressive than ever came from mortal lips.

It is not strange therefore as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of a choir of voices, rich, round and full, sung with all the seriousness of true devotion; or that before the lights are out in the evening, manly tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day, or that the Bible and Prayer Book upon the mess table; or that when Sunday arrives the little stand from which the Chaplain is wont to discourse, is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Wherever these are found, you invariably also find a neat, well disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave upon the field. Now and then you may here a taunt about "our praying Captain" or "Colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest Generals are men who have dropped the gown of the christian for the apparel of the soldier. Polk, was a bishop, Pendleton a clergyman. D. H. Hill a religious author, Jackson a dignitary of the church while scores of others occupying subordinate positions are equally well known for their devotion at the shrine of christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting christian is as terrible to his enemies as he is gentle to his friends.

General Jackson never enters a fight without first invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official despatches, he commences: "By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy." Said one his of officers to him the other day—"Well, General, another candidate (refering to Pope) is waiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and by God's blessing he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the rigid remembrance of Divine Power is observed.—The army is drawn up in a line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there in the presence of his rough, bronzed-face troops with heads uncoverd and bent awe stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being in holy appeal to "the sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wonderous power upon the hearts of men. Are you surpprised, after this recital, that Stonewall Jackson is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory whenever "God's blessing" precedes the act?—*Correspondence Charleston Courier.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress.

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The suffering endured by some portions of the people excite the deep solicitude of the government; and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne.

The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess, which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern times.

Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people has continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the Capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on

a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive.

The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government; and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of those forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government, up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the materials necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire co operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is so essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable, to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations.

The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government; but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require.

No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which those notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds forms an efficient and permanent safe-guard against any serious depreciation of the currency.

Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary of War for facilitating the preparations of those notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are all imported from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable, in order to add to the efficiency of the service.

I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burthen is imposed on the treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose.

The legislation on the subject of general officers, involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States, may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguished their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary. But a wise foresight requires that, if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the reassembling of the legislative department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, Executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position. And I trust you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than the judgment of a regular court-martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired of an exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortunes of war, they have been, for a time, separated.—The details of the arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report, when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of the particulars concerning the operations of the War Department, you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore, the construction of armed vessels at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, and the establishment of work shops, and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels.

The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi river, and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the department for relieving these embarrassments as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation that during the ten months that ended on the 3rd of March last the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period, ending on the 30th June, 1861, when the postal service was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limits of its own revenues by the 1st of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of the agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I now advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those specially charged by law with this duty.

We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy; and it becomes us reverently to return thanks, and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862.

The penalty for passing counterfeit Confederate notes is death. An act of the last session of the Provisional Congress provides this punishment for this crime during the existence of the present war between the Confederate and the United States, and until within one year after the ratification of a peace. The same penalty applies in the case of altering or passing any altered Treasury note of the Confederate States.

MORGAN AT GALLATIN.

We learn from a dispatch in the Knoxville Register, that at Gallatin, Tennessee, Col. Morgan took and destroyed four trains—contents valued at 400,000, army stores generally, leaving a guard of fifteen men. He then proceeded to destroy the railroad bridges between Nashville and Bowling Green. The bridges destroyed, it will require two months to repair.

Returning to Gallatin, he found the Federals had made a dash and captured his guard.—He pursued, recapturing nine of his men. His total loss was one killed, one wounded and four prisoners. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.—*Pet. Express, Aug.* 22.

Important from Southwestern Virginia.—RICHMOND Aug. 23.—We have late authentic information from Southwestern Virginia.—The entire Yankee force has been withdrawn from that country to reinforce Grant or Buell or to assist in the defence of Washington city.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862,

The News.

MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—The whereabouts of McClellan and his forces is still in doubt. It appears that 50,000 of his men moved in three columns across the Chickahominy down to Williamsburg. Large quantities of axes, picks, guns, &c., were left by him at Berkely. Some assert he has gone to Newport News and Fortress Monroe. Private accounts state that McClellan asserts he has lost 100,000 men since he came on the Peninsula!

The Northern papers state that he has arrived at Newport News and Fortress Monroe.

POPE'S RETREAT.—The fact of Pope's retreat is fully confirmed. Our forces have driven him beyond the Rappahannock. It is said that a severe fight took place below the Railroad Bridge on Saturday morning, lasting four hours, between a portion of our forces and Burnside's command. The enemy was driven back with severe loss in killed and wounded. We took about 400 prisoners. Our loss is said to have been between 100 and 150, killed and wounded.

Severe cannonading was also heard at Orange Court House on Saturday Morning.

FROM THE COAST.—Rumors of various kinds have reached here within the last few days, of aggressive movements being made from Newbern by the Yankee force there under Foster.

Among other depredations committed by them, we learn, they destroyed Mr. Scott's and Mr. Sanders' salt works, and perhaps other salt works on that part of the coast. In fact, we have just learned that they destroyed every salt work, or arrangement for making salt, within ten miles of Swansboro'. They are the same marauders who recenty advanced in the direction of Kinston.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Confederate forces under Gen. Ruggles secured at Baton Rouge 800 head of cattle and some horses, abandoned by the enemy in their hasty evacuation.

All is quiet at Vicksburg.

Gen. Morgan has issued his proclamation declaring his intention of puttting the law of retaliation in force, since the Yankees will not permit his Paroles to be recognized.

It is now certain that Buell's forces are falling back from or down the Tennessee River.

Large numbers of Marylanders are arriving at Richmond, fleeing from the Lincoln draft.

☞ See new advertisements. We would direct special attention to Mr. Vogler's Salt Notice.

CORN.—The Raleigh Standard says: "In this section the corn crop never was more promising. Corn has fallen in price from $1.50 to $1."

In Georgia it is said to be selling at 25 cents per bushel.

Here corn is selling at $2, with an upward tendency; and wheat at $3 per bushel, and not much offered at that.

OUTLAWS.—The Richmond papers publish an order that the Yankee Generals, Hunter and Phelps, in consequence of having been engaged in the arming and drilling of slaves, for the purpose of making them assassinate their masters, will no longer be considered as public enemies to the Confederate States, but will, in future be regarded as outlaws; and, in the event of the capture of either of them, or any commissioned officer under them, he will be executed as a felon.

A joint resolution in regard to Benjamin F. Butler was introduced into the Confederate House of Representatives, last week, of the same import.

HON. ABRAM RENCHER.—This gentleman, who was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Governor over New Mexico, which post he occupied until his State seceded from the Federal Government, has returned home, having recently obtained permission to cross the lines, after laboring some twelve months to get through with the settlement of his accounts.

SALT! SALT!!—It is with great pleasure we lay the following information before our readers, which we find in the Raleigh papers:

"Gov. Clark, in behalf of this State, has procured from the proprietors of the Virginia Salt Works, an interest in those works, for the manufacture of salt. The proprietors agreeing to furnish as much brine as can be used. So the quantity of salt made will be only limited by the amount of labor and machinery employed by the State.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., has been appointed superintendent in behalf of the State, and is now at Saltville Va., with ample means and authority to erect all the necessary machinery and hire labor; and as his success depends on the amount of labor he can procure, it is evidently the interest of counties and individuals to assist in sending up as many laborers as possible for this necessary work. Men with axes to cut wood will recieve $20 per month, and teams for hauling from $4 to $5 per day. Employment will be given to all the labor that will offer, and it affords a fine oportunity to Eastern slaveholders for employment of their slaves in a secure position."

For the Press.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CONSCRIPT LAW—THE BAD POLICY OF IT.

We had supposed that the very general odiousness of the Conscriptive Law, to say nothing of its conflict with the Confederate Constitution and every principle of State Rights, ought to have admonished the President against any attempt to extend the law. But in this we are mistaken. We find the President deaf to the loud murmurings of disapprobation expressed by the people at the ballot-box in this State, and through the press in other States, and now calling on Congress for a Conscript Law to embrace all up to forty-five years of age. If the President has no regard for the voice of the people, nor Constitutional guaranties, nor the principles of *State Rights*, of which he was once the champion, we would think that the utter impossibility of the few over 45 years of age to provide food and clothing for the vast numbers taken into the army, and the women and children, the aged and decrepit, would cause him to pause before taking any more from the agricultural pursuits.

A certain number is required to produce food and clothing for the balance. Take beyond this number from the farms and active pursuits, and enough are not left to produce the meat and bread and clothing, for the remainder. The consequence of such a course, if not to produce a complete famine, is to cause great scarcity of food and clothing, and much suffering among our soldiers and population at home. Stint our soldiers in food & clothing, and disease with all its ravages ensues, which is more appalling to us than the hosts of the enemy. We write this not to alarm, but to raise our warning voice against a scheme which may result in fearful calamities to the South.

One year ago we had the full crops produced by our entire population, with a wheat crop almost double any preceding year. Besides this, we had access to the vast storehouses of Kentucky and Tennessee, which supplied us with their untold millions of meat and bread. These are now nearly closed to us. But we are met with the reply that most of the planters of the South are raising bread and meat who never did before. We ask if this will make up the deficiency in the wheat crop, which is not more than one half the crop, and the loss of our supplies from Tennessee and Kentucky?

If the taking away from agricultural pursuits *one third* of our population has produced such a scarcity (with the most serious apprehensions for the future) and caused the prices of the necessaries of life to tripple in twelve months, and placed them almost beyond the reach of the poor, take away all between 18 and 45 years of age (at least *two-thirds* of our producers) and there is no calculating the fearful calamity that must befall the country, particularly to those portions of country in which there are but few slaves to labor.

Is it not clear to any reflecting mind, that such a course must bring us on the verge of a famine? Yet we see our President urging a measure which, instead of strengthening our army, may eventually be the means, through starvation and disease, of destroying or greatly impairing our present forces.

We hope and trust Congress will adopt no such dangerous suggestion.

This is a time, above all others, when the material which compose our armies should be well taken care of. At a time when the Northern forces are threatening to overrun us by numbers, instead of attempting to equal them in numbers (for they have a population of three to our one) we should furnish our soldiers with a sufficiency of wholesome food and comfortable clothing, and thus protect them from the ravages of disease,—at the same time training them to a higher degree of discipline, and placing in their hands the best quality of fire arms,—these, with the native ardor and bravery of our soldiers will more than make up for any deficiency in numbers.

We believe this to be the only way to secure success to our cause, while we believe the policy of taking from agricultural pursuits *three-fourths* of our laborers, imperils the success of our arms more than the combined hosts of the enemy. CANDOR.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

For ten days past there has been a painful panic in the money-circles of this city, caused by a flow upon the town of 20, 50 100 dollar Confederate Treasury notes, of superior design and finish. These notes found their way into the broker's offices, the banks, and even into the Confederate Treasury itself. So serious has the evil become, that the Treasurer has found it necessary, with a view to the purging of our currency, to call in all the notes of the manufacture of Hoyer & Ludwig, of the denominations mentioned. The spurious notes have been traced to Atlanta, Ga., from which town or its neighborhood, they are believed to have issued.

The counterfeit notes are unlike the genuine in many respects, but chiefly in that they are of much superior workmanship. The figures of animals are distinct, and the etchings elegant; and it is a matter of wonder that men who could execute works so superior to that for which the Confederacy is paying fortunes, should have betaken themselves to the precarious and dangerous business of counterfeiting.

Richmond Examiner, 28d.

The following is Mr. Memminger's Order:—

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—Treasury Notes of the denominations of $100, $50, and $20, dated Sept. 2, 1861, of the lithographic plates of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, have been counterfeited and put in circulation. The public are informed that no further issue will be made from these plates, and that the notes now in circulation will be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Any holder may deposite them (the genuine) with the Treasurer, or with any Assistant Treasurer or depository in exchange for interest-bearing notes or for call certificates, which certificates will be taken up with other notes as soon as they can pe prepared, and until taken up, interest thereon will be paid at the rate of six per cent. C. G. MEMMINGER.

Sec. of Treasury.

ITEMS.

Geo. Francis Train, a Yankee spread eagle orator and abolitionist, has been arrested in London for an attempt to excite the Irish to come over to help the North to put down the South, pledging the North to assist the Irish to rid Ireland of the British yoke afterwards.

Gen. Albert Pike, Commissioner of the Confederate States, has effected treaties of alliance with the following Indian tribes, viz: Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Caddos, Anodakes, Washitas, Apaches, Kioways, and Camanches, and will soon make treaties with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Navahoes. These tribes can bring to our aid 30 or 40,000 warriors.

ROBBERY OF GEN. PILLOW.—A despatch from Gen. Pillow to a friend in Brandon, states that Curtis' army have driven off, by force, nearly four hundred negroes belonging to him, killed one of his overseers, and got three others in jail, and literally laid waste his magnificent plantation.—He is thus nearly reduced to poverty at one fell swoop of the enemy, for his devotion to Southern rights.

STAMPEDING.—About 600 residents of the vicinity of Greenville, Tenn., stampeded during last week for Kentucky, to avoid the conscript enrollment. Several squads were arrested and brought back.

The Detroit and Chicago papers state that the rush for Canada is tremendous. At Milwaukee, too, a great many arrests are made daily of persons going to Canada to avoid a draft.

The Atlanta Commonwealth says, that it has been informed by persons who have investigated the subject, that the Yankees have already stolen from the South, negro property amounting to $100,000,000.

The enemy has succeeded in taking Haynes' Bluff at the mouth of the Yazoo river, which gives him an advantageous position for operations against Vicksburg. The Yankees continue to ravage the river plantations.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson has been made a life-member of the Confederate States Bible Society, by the contributions of persons in Selma, Ala. The General acknowledges the favor and sends $150 to the funds of the Society.

Buell, with a strong force, is fortifying at Stevenson, and at other points between Chattanooga and Nashville, and is preparing for a vigorous defence.

About 10,000 Yankees at last accounts had advanced into the Valley from Winchester with the design, it is supposed, of joining Pope in Culpeper.

The Yankees have a strong force at Bowling Green, Ky., hoping to bag Morgan in his next raid. The Confederate guerrillas in Missouri create great alarm, and are menacing St. Louis.

Butler is to be succeeded at New Orleans by Gen. Dix, and he has been transferred to South Carolina. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is to be Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox have been made Brigadier Generals.

Cotton commands in New York 46½ to 47c.

Stirring events are looked for soon in Tennessee and Kentucky, from the movements of our forces.

North Carolina has now 58 Regiments in the field. These filled to the maximum number, would be 72,000 strong.

From The North.

The Washington Star, of the 18th, published an order issued by Gen. Pope, "to correct irregularities in the conduct of a small portion of his troops and a large portion of the followers of his camps, which of late have been bringing disgrace on our country's fair fame." The following is a copy:

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. POPE—HIS FORMER ORDERS QUALIFIED.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Near Cedar Mountain, Va.,
Aug. 14, 1862.

General Orders, No. 19.

The Major-General Commanding discovers, with great dissatisfaction, that General Order, No. 5, requiring that the troops in this command be subsisted on the country in which their operations are conducted, has either been entirely misinterpreted or grossly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be distictly understood that neither officer nor soldier has any right whatever, under the provisions of that order, to enter the house, molest the person or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, provisions, forage, and such other articles as may be required, will be taken possession of and used; but every seizure must be made solely by the order of the commanding officer of the troops then present, and by the officer of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen, will be severely punished. Such acts of pillage and outrage are disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any orders whatever. The perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember; and any officer or soldier, absent from the limits of his camp, found in any house whatever, without a written pass from his division or brigade commander, will be considered a pillager, and treated accordingly.

Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under charge of commissioned officers, which shall scour the whole country for five miles around their camps, at least once a day, and at different hours, to bring into their respective commands all persons absent without proper authority, or who are engaged in any interruption of citizens living in the country, and commanding officers of regiments or smaller separate commands will be held responsible that neither officers nor men shall be absent from camp without proper authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. Pope.

R. O. SCHUYLER, A. A. G.

CONGRESS

Mr. Sparrow of La., from the Military Committee reported a bill providing that hereafter substitutes will only be received in place of persons skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit important to the public interest, or of the only white male adult on a plantation having thereon at least 50 slaves. If a substitute desert, the principal to take his place.

In the House, a bill was introduced providing for the granting of a bounty to Conscripts; also, a bill to amend the law prescribing rates of postage.

Mr. Foote submitted resolutions declaring that the movements of our armies should be active and aggressive, as far as consistent with enlightened discretion—that when the enemy are driven back to their own country, if the deluded government at Washington still refuse us peace, our policy will be to invade the territory of the foe; that at the same moment, anterior to this invasion, the President shall proclaim to the inhabitants of the North-Western States the unanimous willingness of the Confederate States to guarantee to them the free use of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, provided they will desist from all further participation in this cruel and unnatural war. The resolutions were referred, without debate, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then resolved into secret session.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

I. Whereas, information has been recieved that certain peaceable citizens of the Confederate States have been seized and put to death by order of General Fitch, commanding the army of the U.S., which had invaded the State of Arkansas upon the ground that one of said army had been shot by some unknown person who whatever his condition, had an unquestionable right to defend his home: and whereas, inquiry has been made of the Government of the United States as to the correctness of the said information, and whether the action of General Fitch has the sanction of the said Government, to which inquiry the authorities of the United States have refused to answer; and whereas, our Government is thereby driven to retaliatory measures as the only means to protect the lives of the peaceable citizens of the Confederate States, who may fall into the hands of General Fitch, or any person acting under his authority.

It is hereby ordered that General officers commanding troops of the Confederate States shall forthwith acertain and report to the President whether such acts have been committed, and upon being certified thereof shall forthwith set apart, by lot, from among any prisoners taken from the army under the command of General Fitch, a number of officers equal in number to the persons who have been put to death as aforesaid, and place them in close confinement for execution, at such time thereafter as may be ordered by the President, and shall regard the said General Fitch, if captured, not as a prisoner of war, but place him in confinement as a felon until the further orders of the President.

By order, S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSP. GENL'S. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 19th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 58:

The following rules, in relation to the examination of conscripts, are published for the guidance of enrolling and medical examining officers;

1. At each camp of instruction and at such military sections, and other points as may be designated, an experienced army Surgeon, from a different section of the country will be detailed to examine conscripts.

2. All conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the Hospital, Quartermaster's or other staff departments, and if so, will be received.

4 Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness, or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemption.

5. Confirmed consumption, large incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin are causes for exemption.

6 Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye, or of several fingers will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a conscript, given by a private physician, will not be considered unless affidavit is made that the conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.

8. But when a conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself, so soon as recovered, to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest school for conscripts.

9 No previous discharge, certificate, or exemption from any source will be acknowledged.

10. Medical officers of the army are not allowed to examine conscripts, and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War.

[Signed,] S. COOPER,
Adjt. & Insp. Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INS'T. GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va. Aug. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 191.

XXIII. The following notice of exchange of prisoners is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"The following officers and men are duly exchanged, to wit:

"1st. All officers and men who were delivered at Aikens' on the 5th of August, 1862.

"2d. All officers and men captured at Roanoke Island,

"3d. All officers and men captured at Fort Macon.

"4th. All officers and men captured at Rich Mountain.

"5th. All officers captured at Fort Jackson and St. Phillip, Louisiana.

"6th. All officers and men delivered at Aikens', August 10th, 1862.

"7th. The officers and men delivered at City Point, August 8th, 1862.

"8th. The officers paroled at Fortress Monroe, May 12th, 1862.

"9th. The private paroled by Brig. Gen. G. W. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, July 18th, 1862.

"10th. Capt. Van Benthuuysen's Marines.

[Signed,] ROBERT OULD.

"Agent for the exchange of prisoners."

XXIV. The officers and men referred to in the above notice having been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, will, without delay, join their respective regiments and corps.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JASPER H. WHITING.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

GEN'L. BRANCH'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

CAMP 18TH N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
August 6th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed I forward to you General Branch's congratulatory address to the troops composing his brigade. It might be proper to state that "Slash Church" alluded to, is the battle-field usually known as "Hanover Court-House."—"Hanover Court House" was the name given by the Yankee, and "Slash Church" by our own general. The battle was fought at Slash Church, one mile and a half west of Hanover Court-House.

With the highest respect,
I am, gentlemen, your ob't serv't.,
JNO. D. BARRY.

HEAD'RS 4TH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIV'N,
July 29, 1862.

General Order No 6.

The General Commanding the brigade having been authorized to have inscribed on the battle flags of his regiments the names of actions in which they have participated, avails himself of the opportunity to refer to some of those actions.

At Newbern, besides a fleet of gun-boats, you fought 13,000 of the best troops in the Federal service, having reserves of 7,000 You numbered less than 4,000, not ten of whom, officers and men, had ever been in battle before. After an uninterrupted fire of four hours—which has not been exceeded in severity by any you have since heard (except for one hour at Gaines' Mill), and after you had inflicted on the enemy a loss of not less than half your own numbers in killed and wounded—you made good your retreat out of a peninsula in which he had confidently boasted that he would capture you as he would "chickens in a coop."

At Slash Church you encountered the Division of Gen. Porter and a part of the Division of Gen. Sedgwick, numbering at least 20,000, and including 5,000 United States regulars.

You, with the two other regiments temporarily acting with you, numbered about 4,000. You repulsed the enemy's attack, and boldly advancing attacked him with such vigor that after 6 hours combat, you withdrew in perfect order to avoid being surrounded during the night—the enemy not daring to follow you beyond the field of battle.

Your commander might have justified himself in retiring before such superior forces, both at Newbern and Slash Church; but when on assuming a command he resolved never to retreat before any hostile force without fighting it, he did not place too high an estimate on the valor and discipline of the brave men it is his pride to command.

In the late brilliant operations below Richmond you were the first brigade to cross the Chickahominy; you were the first to encounter the enemy, and you were the first to start him on that retreat in which the able combination of our General-in-Chief allowed him to take no rest until he found shelter under the guns of his shipping. You captured from him a flag before any other troops had crossed the Chickahominy.

At Mechanicsville you were under a heavy fire on Thursday evening, the 26th, and Friday morning, which you had no opportunity to return.

At Gaine's Mill you opened the fight and continued in it until the enemy had been driven from every part of the field.

On Monday, at Frazier's Farm, you were again in the heat of the engagement, from its opening to its close, driving the enemy before you for a great distance, and capturing a battery.

On Tuesday, at Malvern Hill, you were again under a terrific fire, which you had no opportunity to return.

Though rarely able to turn out 3,000 men for duty, you have, in six pitched battles and several skirmishes, lost 1,250 in killed and wounded.

Of five Colonels, two have been killed in battle, two wounded, and one taken prisoner by an overwhelming force.

Whilst making this bloody but brilliant record for your Brigade, you have been as soldiers of freedom should always be: modest, uncomplaining, and regardful of what is due to others.

Your ranks have been thinned by the casualties of war, but be not discouraged. In a few days they will be filled by recruits; and yours will be the proud task of teaching them to maintain the reputation you have achieved.

The regiments of the brigade are respectively entitled to have inscribed on their flags as follows:

The 7th Regiment—"Newbern, Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill."

[The same inscription is to be inscribed on the flags of the 28th, 37th and 33d Regiments.]

The 18th Regiment—"Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill."

Branch Artillery, [Capt. Latham]—"Newbern, Slash Church."

The Quartermaster of the brigade will furnish flags inscribed as above.

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. LEE AND HALLECK.—Northern papers of the 16th contain the correspondence—also communicated to our Congress by President Davis—between Generals Lee and Halleck in reference to outrages by Butler in New Orleans, Hunter in South Carolina, and Pope and others in Virginia. Gen Lee calls Halleck's attention to the murder of Mumford by Butler, of Col. John Owen of Missouri by Pope's orders, and the late orders issued by Pope on assuming command in Virginia, and accompanies his letter with the General Orders issued at Richmond and heretofore published in the Observer. Halleck returns Gen. Lee's letter and the Orders, declining to receive them because "couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States."

This is manifestly a mere pretext to avoid an attempt to defend what cannot be defended or justified.—*Pay. Observer.*

A COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH ADVOCATED.

The "Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register," of New York, has the following editorial on the necessity of "compromising" with the Southern Confederacy:

THE WAY OF PEACE.

It is sought to end this war by the North *crushing* the South? For *such* a purpose no adequate exertion has yet been made. If that is the game, the call for only three hundred thousand more soldiers is as incommensurate as was the call sixteen months ago for *seventy-five thousand* to whip the South and retake the forts. We leave aside the question whether any united and determined people numbering twelve, or, as is the fashion to compute it, eight millions, can be crushed on their own soil. It was by Irish aid that Ireland was subjugated to England. Belgium stands there with her five millions, more populous and more independent than ever before—though she has been the theatre of the most famous battles of Europe, century after century. Switzerland, with less than three millions of people has successfully defied the legionary hosts of Austria, of Lorraine, of Burgundy and of France. Portugal, with less than four millions, has always succeeded in resisting the attempts of Spain in the proudest days of the latter, to absorb her, by her preponderating power. It seems to be one of the axioms of Bonaparte, which time sanctions as profoundly true, that, "A people to be free of another, has but to will it." If the United States are to prove this an unsound axiom, it must be by a far different display of power from anything yet exhibited. Volunteering must be abandoned, and drafting resorted to. It is no three hundred thousand men, but a *milion*, that the instant necessities of the case require. Hitherto the parties that originated this pestiferous quarrel—from the Wades, and Chases, and Sewards, and Giddingses, and Sumners, and Chandlers, in Congress, or the Beechers and Cheevers, and "three thousand preachers" of New England, in the pulpit, down to the gawky Quaker or Bloomer woman's husband, who reads nothing but Greely's Weekly Tribune—have, *as a rule*, left the war that has resulted, to be fought out by the very men at the North who have denounced and deprecated their wicked conspiracies. But this must end if the war is to be kept up. The innocent have, thus far, suffered for the guilty, but the guilty will have to suffer, in their own persons, the horrors of war, if the brute-force principle is to be carried out. It must be a war in which enough of substitutes cannot be found.

A year ago, those who pleaded for "peace" were called "Secessionists," "traitors," etc.—Then, the plea was that the war was to set free the Union-loving people of the South from the gripe of a Secession faction. Then we pleaded for peace, on the very ground that there was still at the South such a sentiment, and it only required peace to develop it. We pleaded that war must destroy it—that only peace could give it opportunity. That is all past. We say yet, that nearer, or more remote, the only hope for re-union on the old, noble, grand idea of our forefathers, must date the beginning of its work for realization in the establishment of an honorable peace. As the gallant Tom Seymore, ex Governor of Connecticut, said in his letter quoted by us last week, it is a "monstrous fallacy" to "ignore peaceful measures" and trust to "subjugating the South" by the sword as a means of re union. The Union that secured our liberties as freemen was a Union of free consent between the States. The violation of that fundamental idea of consent, and of reserved rights, not only rallies to the rebel standard thousands attached to the old Government, but has so invaded our liberties here in the loyal States that we write sentences such as these—demanded by our conscience—the mere reiteration of the sentiments of the men who formed the Constitution—not knowing but that, for publishing them, some clerk in the Executive Department may order subservient agents, by the hands of violence, to convey us again to the dingy walls of Fort Lafayette.

The "Union-loving people of the seceded States!" Who are they? Read the correspondence of the Herald, Times and Tribune—Those organs of the Black Republican regime. The Tribune correspondence tells us, lying as usual, that they are the negro slaves. The Herald and Times tell us, alas too truly, that there is no such element left. In New Orleans, in Memphis, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in those very cities and States where it might chiefly be expected, the prolonged occupation by Union arms produces only an extinguishment of any glimmer of Union feeling that had been thought to exist.

What are we then to look forward to? Is it a permanent separation? There are opponents of Lincoln's Administration, professing to be knowing ones who have publicly said that this is already looked to as a speedy result. There are professed Democrats who consider it must happen, but who declaim against it, in order that the odium of its accomplishment may rest only on the grave of Black Republicanism. Needless solicitude! There are those who whisper that Wm. H. Seward projects an escape from the Cabinet in time to avoid the odium of the acknowledgment of the result of his own handiwork. Hopeless attempt!

For our part, permanent separation is an idea to which we cannot reconcile our minds—for it is the knell of civil liberty, and of all other liberties, on this continent. It is the harbinger of huge standing armies, of enormous taxation, of industry oppressed, and of peoples crushed. Apprehension of this is already freighting many ships with American citizens, renouncing the country, and fleeing with what they can save of their effects. It is an idea that we refuse to accept, but to counteract it, to remedy it, our first need is *peace*.

What is *the way of peace?*

The way of peace, among peoples, is compromise. There is no other way. When Solomon died, the Ten Tribes of Israel gathered together to complain to his son, Roboam, that the yoke of his father's government discomforted them. The wise old men counseled Roboam to speak softly to the rebels, and to acquiesce in their demands, and that thus they would cleave to his throne forever. The ignorant men, of a newer generation, advised him to refuse "to treat with rebels with arms in their hands." He took the advice of the rebels, and Israel told Judah to look to his own house, and they separated forever.

History is full of the like instructions. Not long since we cited the conduct of Louis XI of France, who, by a frank compromise with his powerful rebel vassals, disarmed them, and thus made of the Frank communities one united French nation. "Treat with rebels with arms in their hands!" So exclaims the ignorant New Englander—who knows nothing of history, not even of that of his own corner of this continent. In that corner, indeed, moderation has never been practiced. But, what proud and haughty kingdom or royal family of Europe, is there that has *not* treated with "rebels with arms in their hands?" Did the house of Charlamange disdain to treat with rebels? Did the house of Hugh Capet? Did the Hapsburghs? Did the Plantagenets? Some such stuff was indeed professed by the house of Stuart—for which one of them lost his wicked head, and another of them was driven, with his heirs from the thrown of England. It has been charged also, that the Bourbons have affected the same ideas, and this has been taken as a grand proof that they are no longer fit to reign over men.

Henry VII. of England was a wise king. He did more than any other that ever sat on the throne of that kingdom to strengthen the royal power over the realm. How did he treat the powerful Earl of Kildar, in Ireland, when the latter, an adherent of the house of York, not once only, but twice, joined the standard of pretenders to the throne? Even when the Earl was attainted by Parliament for treason he pardoned him, not because he thought there was justice and truth in his cause, but because he was a *power* in the realm. The full history of the affair deserves a development not possible here. The moral of it is, what all great State policy, in every age of the world, has exhibited, that the way of national grandeur and strength is only by *compromise with existing forces.*

For the Standard.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO COL. VANCE.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
26th N. C. T, Aug. 11, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 26th Reg't. N. C. Troops, Serg't, Major L. L. Polk explained the object to be to make arrangements for a complimentary farewell to our Colonel, Z. B. Vance, Governor elect of North Carolina.

Capt. J. C. McLauchlin was called to the chair, and Ass't Surg. W. W. Gaither requested to act as Secretary.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that we present Col. Vance with a sword, as a testimonial of our affectionate esteem.

On motion of Capt. Jones, the chairman appointed Captains Horton, Lane and Steel a committee of arrangements.

Also, Captains McIver and Jones, and Dr. Gaither a committee on resolutions, and to select an officer to make the presentation of the sword.

On motion of Lieut. T. Lilly, Captains Ballew, Ferguson, and Lieut. Gentry were appointed a committee of finance.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, the 15th.

AUGUST 15, 1862.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The meeting was called to order. Captain McLauchlin in the chair.

The committee of arrangements waited on Col. Vance, and requested his presence in the meeting.

The chairman called on the chairman of committee on resolutions to report.

The following preamble and resolutions, having been read, were unanimously adopted by the regiment:

WHEREAS, The people of our State have called to the chief Executive chair, our Colonel, Z. B. Vance, by the most flattering majority ever given any one in the State—without his solicitation, without his consent even to become a candidate, but with only the assurance that he would "be content with the people's will." Therefore be it resolved,

1. It is with mingled feelings of regret, pride and gratification, that we are called upon to give up a commander, in whom all have placed the greatest confidence—and who, after twelve months in the difficult relationship of commander and commanded, leaves without a foe, honored and respected by all.

2. That we see in the triumphant election of Col. Vance, not only a compliment to his integrity, his ability and bravery, but an evidence of the conservatism and sound judgment of the people of our State.

3. That we confidently trust the brilliant fame, civil and military, so soon attained by our young commander, will by continued good and honorable deeds, grow brighter still, and endure till we are called, (long hence be the day,) as a free and independent people, to mourn in him the loss of a patriot and an honorable man.

4. That we request Sergt. Major L. L. Polk to present the sword to Col Vance, with our best wishes for his future welfare and success.

5. The papers of the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Sergeant Maj. Polk then made the presentation, with an exceedingly neat and appropriate address.

When Col. Vance arose, and addressed us in a style, and with language which will be long remembered by all who heard him.

The meeting was held at night, in the open air, with not less than two thousand soldiers crowded around. It was indeed a moment of triumph to him, but rather of sorrow to us, for we are parted from one of the best of men. Our band discoursed most excellent music during the meeting.

CAPT. J. C. McLAUCHLIN, Ch'n.
W. W. GAITHER, Sec.

SALT WATER SPRINGS IN WILKES COUNTY.

Col. T. C. Land of Wilks county, has left at our office a vial of Salt water which flows from a fissure in a rock, about 20 miles west of Wilkesboro', in a stream the size of a man's finger, and is never failing. The water is very salt, and the fountain, no doubt extensive, it is coverd by a large flat rock, which, if removed, might reveal, by sinking wells, water sufficient to manufacture salt upon an extensive scale.—Col. Land thinks the fountain a tributary of the Salt Springs in Virginia, and has no doubt but that the water contains saline qualities in an equal degree. He has made salt from the water. We would suggest that our State Authorities appoint a commissioner to develop these Salt springs, without delay, or at least, make a scientific investigation and act accordingly.—*Iredell Express.*

Cry For Peace.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald has sent up a lugubrious wail for "peace."—It calls for a "cessation of hostilities," that the Union may be "restored." The Herald says: "The bravest of all men this day is he who cries peace; and above all the ephemeral dignities of the day will be that man's memory who, unintimidated, cries 'peace.' Lincoln gave the editor "peace," by putting him in prison.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

For the information of the public on this subject, we insert the following letter, addressed to John Boston, Esq., Depository at Savannah, Ga., by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, August 1, 1862.

John Boston, Esq., Depository Savannah:

SIR: In answer to the inquiries of the 25th ult., you can say:

1st. That the 7-30 interest notes will at any time be accepted in exchange for 8 per cent Confederate bonds or for any debt due the government, and that interest will be allowed as well as principal.

2d That I shall recommend that Congress pay annually the interest due on these notes to the respective holders thereof on the 1st of January.

3d. That the 6 per cent call certificates cannot be issued for these interest-bearing notes, because such certificates are payable on demand in general Treasury notes of every denomination.

4th. The 7-30 notes may be issued in exchange for the 6 per cent. call certificates.—Such exchange effects directly what the holder of the certificates may do indirectly, by calling for payment of his certificate in current notes.

5th. The purpose intended by the issue of interest-bearing notes is to take them out of the general circulation. This is effected by the fact that a calculation of interest takes place at every transfer. It is not expected, therefore, that they will pass into the general deposits of circulation of the banks. In passing them from hand to hand, the interest grows each day by an easy calculation of two cents on each hundred dollar note until the end of the year, when the interest will be paid up, if Congress shall accept my recommendation.

With much respect,
(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Sec. Treasury.

EXECUTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.

The first execution that ever occurred in the Southern Confederacy, in pursuance of the law of Congress prescribing the penalty of death to those found guilty of counterfeiting Confederate treasury notes, took place yesterday. The criminal, who was convicted several months since before the Confederate States District Court, Judge J. D. Halyburton, under the name of John Richardson, alias Louis Napoleon, expiating his offence at noon yesterday on a gallows constructed in the gully east of the new Alms House, and near the spot where, in former years, other malefactors had paid the penalty of their misdeeds. Richardson, alias Napoleon, had, after conviction, been respited by the President twice, the last one expiring yesterday. A few days prior thereto he was brought to Richmond from the jail of Danville, where he had been confined for safety. On yesterday the prisoner informed Mr. Henry Myers, the Deputy Marshal, that it had been his intention on that occasion, had he not been so closely watched, to have killed those having him in charge, and made his escape if possible. From an early hour yesterday morning, Rev. Father Barratta was with the condemned, administering the consolations of religion. At fifteen minutes to 11 o'clock, the jail doors opened, and the accused appeared, wearing a calm and self possessed air. He took off his hat and bowed to the crowd, who had assembled at the jail door, prior to seating himself on his coffin, which was in an ordinary furniture wagon. A detachment of Elliott's City Battalion, under Lieut. Johnson, then formed a hollow square around the vehicle, and the cortege wended its way up Valley street to the place of execution. A miscellaneous crowd, of perhaps a thousand persons, followed, including a number of painted and overdressed females of doubtful respectability. Arriving at the ground the condemned with Deputy Marshal Myers and Father Barrata, as ended to the platform and stood on the drop. Here over half an hour was spent by the prisoner in conference with his spiritual adviser, during which time he confessed the crime of which he had been convicted. Five minutes before 12 o'clock, yielding himself to the officer, he was made ready, and at 12 precisely the drop fell leaving Richardson, alias Napoleon, a dangling mass of inanimate clay, suspended between the heavens and earth. He fell about four feet—a suffioient distance to have broken his neck. But few convulsive twitchings were noticeable. After hanging for 35 minutes he was pronounced dead, and the body being lowered, the rope was carefully removed and the body put in a coffin. The condemned in this case was about 30 years of age, and used to sell fruit from a basket around the city. His personal appearance was rather prepossessing than otherwise.

It will be remembered that Geo. Elma was arrested as an accomplice of the above party, and has been in confinement for several months awaiting trial, and that a female named Charlotte Gilman, alias Siffety, has likewise been locked up for a long time as a witness against him. The notes counterfeited were stolen from the lithographic establishment of Hoyer & Ludwig, who were at work for the Government. Napoleon said in his confession that on the day the place was entered he met Elma on Pearl street. They went towards the market, taking two or three drinks on the way. George says to him, "Louis we'll go and make some money." L. says, "Where are you going?" George rejoins, "That is none of your business." They went up to the "bank" (Hoyer & Ludwig's.) George broke open the door, and entering, gave him a pistol, with directions to shoot any body who might approach. They found on the table eight sheets, already printed, of 10's. Louis then says to George, "Here is money enough." He replied, "Hush your mouth." They then put the $100 plate on the form and struck off $800 for Louis and a like number for George. Louis said again, "Here is money enough," but Elam again struck off a number more. They left and went towards Mayo's bridge, where, going to a shop kept by an acquaintance of Louis's they knocked, and a window was opened and a female asked who was there. A satisfactory reply was elicited, the door was opened, and proprietor of the shop gave Elma a good note from which to counterfeit the signatures on those he had. The proprietor then took out a ten dollar note and passed it to show Louis how easy it could be done. Louis afterwards passed a great deal; and had often gone on sprees and suggested that his note might be bad, but they always took them. The balance of the confession brings down his proceedings in the money line to the time of his arrest. In losing his life he has paid a penalty, the example of which may deter many others from treading in his footsteps.

DIED:

In Winston, on the 21st inst., of Consumption, MISS MARTHA PHILLIPS.

In this County, on the 4th inst., Mr. CHARLES CLINARD, aged about 66 years.

New Advertisements.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

People of Forsyth County--Look Here.

SALT is badly needed in this community, judging from the earnest entreaties for the article, made to me every few minutes of the day, from morning till night. I now have an opportunity offered to relieve this, if I am speedily helped to furnish the following:

I want immediately Five hundred bushels of CORN, some twenty or thirty hands with axes to cut wood, and, after two weeks, I dozen Wagons and Teams, (four-horse wagons preferred.)

For hands with axes, $20 per month and all expenses paid.—Teams, fair price, expenses and horse-shoeing paid. A competent person to act as Overseer of hands and wagons, I think would also be desirable, and perhaps cause hands and teams to be furnished more readily, and would be liberally paid. I earnestly solicit and hope such of our citizens as are able to do so, will come up promptly and furnish the above, so that I may embrace this favorable opportunity to obtain early the much needed supply of salt for our county.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salt Commissioner of Forsyth County.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 27th, 1862. 2w

MAGISTRATES OF FORSYTH.

YOU are expected to be at the Court-house in Winston, next Tuesday, for the transaction of business which is your duty to attend to.

The law requires the Clerks of the County Court of the several Counties of the State, to furnish the Secretary of State with a correct list of the Justices of the Peace in their counties. The act of the General Assembly passed the 21st day of Sept., 1861, page 55 requires all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other officers, before proceeding further in discharge of the duties of the office, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. And as there are still twenty-four magistrates in the county of Forsyth who have not complied with the law, it is presumed that it has been overlooked by them:—They are therefore respectfully requested to come to Court next week and take the required oath as I will have to send a list of the Justices to the Secretary on or before the 3rd Monday in November next. C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Aug. 27th, 1862.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale the following property and parcels of land, belonging to alien enemies, now condemned and decreed by the Confederate Court, to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places—terms cash—viz:

Davidson county, on the premises, on the 17th day of September next, 250 Acres of Land, known as the Conrad Mines, (which are considered valuable,) adjoining the lands of John Smith, Gov. J. M. Morehead, Joseph Hedrick, Henry Hedrick and others. Also the following property: one Engine, one Crusher, part of a Gold Mill and other Machinery, Tools, a lot of heavy Irons, 900 or 1000 lbs., a quantity of Steel, one Pump and Auger, a lot of Seives and other property about the Mines—the property of E. B. Wilder and Wm. Sturges, alien enemies, as given in by F. D. Lookabill.

One tract of Land in same county of Davidson, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the lands of Peter Hairston, Sandy Gobble and others on the 19th of September next, given in by Richmond Gobble.

One tract of Land of 54 acres, lying on the Yadkin River, Rowan, adjoining H. W. Hill and others—belonged to Charles Hartman and wife Mary Ann—on Saturday 20th September.

One House and Lot of 2 acres in East Bend, Yadkin county, 23d September, belonged to Jacob Jesters, given in by R. C. Poindexter.

One Tract of about 275 acres, Yadkin county, belonging to Nicholas Holcomb or Hobson, given in by Daniel Vestal, agt.—on the 24th Sept. at Yadkinville.

J. I. SHAVER, Receiver
Cape Fear District.
Aug. 29, 1862. 18:2t.

ATTENTION!

THE members of Co. G., 2nd North Carolina Battalion are hereby ordered to report IN PERSON at HIGH POINT on MONDAY Sept. 8th., by 12 o'clock, M., with four days' cooked rations.

Those failing to comply with the above orders will be considered as deserters. No more baggage allowed than each man can carry.

CHAS. F. BAHNSON, Q. S.
Salem, Aug. 28th, 1862.

☞ N. B. Conscripts in this county, wishing to join the above Company, can do so by applying to W. H. WHEELER, Captain.

DESERTERS.

I AM authorized to offer a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery at Richmond of each of the following persons—deserters from the 48th Regt. N. C. Troops, viz: E. P. Snyder, Chas. Spoolman, T. S. Cecil, C. W. Cecil, H. Cridlefeser, H. Eberhard, C. C. Fishel, Constantine Miller, T. A. Porter and Hiram Painter.

With the exception of the first named who is from Forsyth County, the rest are Conscripts from Davidson County, except Spoolman, who entered service as a substitute.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of all of them.

B. F. ATWOOD, Capt.
Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T.

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

SALE OF Valuable Lands & Mills.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Clouse, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, **on the 12th day of September next,** the very valuable lands of which said testator died, seized and possessed; the same containing 560 acres, lying in Davidson County, on the Yadkin River, about 14 miles South-west of Salem, and 20 miles North-west of Lexington. There are valuable improvements thereon,—consisting of a good DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Houses and excellent Out-houses.

About 100 acres of said lands are excellent low-lands and meadow, and on which is one of the best FLOURING MILLS in the country.

A credit of 6 months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to William Clouse, who resides near Hall's Ferry, in Davie County, and who will be pleased to show said lands to persons desiring to see them. Those desiring to correspond with him by mail, will do so through the Clemmonsville Post-office.

WM. CLOUSE,
E. G. CLOUSE, } Executors.
August 15th, 1862. 17—4t.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the "Board of Sustenance" of this county are hereby respectfully reminded that the Board at its last meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday of September Court, the 2nd day of September next, when and where we hope to have a full attendance.

E. A. VOGLER, President.
Salem N. C., August, 20, 1862. 17-2w.

Dr. W. H. WHEELER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country.

OFFICE:—Main Street, three doors below the Bank. [aug. 22—17tf

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, wishing to pay up, will please call on Mr. Lewis Belo, who is my authorized agent, during my absence. WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, Aug. 22d, 1862. 17-3t-pd

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS.
July 25, 1862. 13-td

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of **$75** will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and **$25** for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W. Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.
Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10-tf.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August, 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery anee in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.
Capt. Camp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

$60 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

$30 will be paid for the apprehension of Private J. A. T. Crumpler who deserted on the 12th July, 1862.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. C. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.
August 15, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs. Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, a Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, secured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hill,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton
Joseph Kittle,	care of Dr. Dalton,
Miss Virginia B. Kennedy,	Miss Phebe Smith,
	Jacob Watson.
George Miller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2 J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3 Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4 Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5 Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8 Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9 C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11 Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12 A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13 Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14 John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15 A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16 A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17 J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18 Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21 Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22 George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23 R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24 Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26 Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29 John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner. E W Griffith.
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35 John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach. E P Pfaff..
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44 W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45 Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46 R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47 T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48 James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49 Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50 John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51 Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52 Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

IAM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages	
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

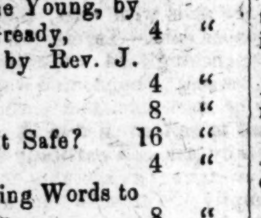
Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill. Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin TO A Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 46-1m

Census of North Carolina,

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12.555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13.378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6.001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5.488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,643	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	76-9
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4681	11628
New Hanover	10.617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8.584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3.596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transeient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three onnces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now —It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Setts only, can still be Supplied.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

PERIODICALS

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE, and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer,

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum, ...	$ 2.
Six copies, ...	10.
Ten copies, ...	15.
Twenty copies, ...	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100——Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.
Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

THE WEEKLY DELTA

is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber for a year or two years that they may obtain.

☞ All remittances at our risk, where the party remitting obtains receipts for the same from the postmaster. Remittances of the current money of the States received at par Address.

"NEW ORLEANS DELTA NEWSPAPER COMPANY,"
No. 4 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Soves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 32-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, a Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hili,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton
Joseph Kittle,	care of Dr. Dalton,
Miss Virginia B. Kennedy,	Miss Phebe Smith,
George Miller,	Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2 J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3 Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4 Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5 Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8 Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9 C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11 Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12 A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13 Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14 John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15 A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16 A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17 J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18 Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21 Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22 George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23 R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24 Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26 Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29 John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35 John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44 W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45 Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46 R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47 T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48 James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49 Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50 John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51 Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52 Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

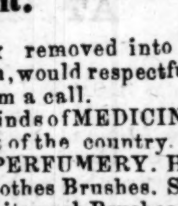
Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE



GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &.c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862. }

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 46-1m

Census of North Carolina,

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11863
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,257	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,547	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Traneient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now —It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men." It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Setts only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861. }

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.

Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

PERIODICALS

PROSPECTUS OF

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO **LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE,** AND **HORTICULTURE,** and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer,

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing,"—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum, ...	$ 2.
Six copies, ...	10.
Ten copies, ...	15.
Twenty copies, ...	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,

Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100—Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.

Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

THE WEEKLY DELTA

is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber for a year or two years that they may obtain.

☞ All remittances at our risk, where the party remitting obtains receipts for the same from the postmaster. Remittances of the current money of the States received at par Address.

"NEW ORLEANS DELTA NEWSPAPER COMPANY,"

No. 4 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Soves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 21-tf